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GERMANY CRITICISES U. S.

America Taken To Task For Aiding Allies.

Exchanges Made Public Show Em- bargo On Munitions Urged By Bernstorff.

Washington, April 11.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador made public tonight the text of a note recently presented to the State Department, declaring that "if the American people desire to observe true neutrality they will find means to stop the exclusive exportations of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

The memorandum was prepared at the German Embassy, and while it does not call for a reply, the State Department has already drafted one which will probably be delivered within the next few days.

The Ambassador in his complaint informs the United States that contrary to the real spirit of neutrality an enormous new industry of war material of every kind is being built up in this country and that this is "supplying only Germany's enemies, a fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well, if it were possible."

The text of this memorandum follows:

Text of Note.

"The different British orders-in-council have altered the universally recognized rules of international law in such a one-sided manner that they arbitrarily suppress the trade of neutral countries with Germany. Already prior to the last order-in-council the shipment of conditional contraband, especially foodstuffs, to Germany was practically impossible. In fact, prior to the protest which the American Government made in London on December 28, 1914, not a single shipment of such goods for Germany has been affected from the United States."

"Also after the lodging of the protest and as far as is known to the German embassy only one such shipment has been attacked by an American shipper. Ship and cargo were immediately seized by the British and are still detained at a British port. As a pretext from this unwarranted action the British Government referred to a decree of the German Federal Council concerning the wheat trade, although this decree only covered wheat and flour and no other foodstuffs, although imported foodstuffs were especially exempt from this decree and although the German government had given all necessary guarantees to the United States Government and had even proposed a special organization in order to secure these foodstuffs for the civilian population."

Violation Claimed.

"The seizure of an American ship under these circumstances was in contradiction with the recognized principles of international law. Nevertheless, the United States Government has not yet obtained the release of the ship, nor has it after eight months of war succeeded in safeguarding the legitimate American trade with Germany. Such a delay, especially when the supply of foodstuffs in concerned seems equivalent to complete failure. It is therefore assumed that the United States Government has accepted England's violations of international law."

"Furthermore has to be considered the attitude of the Government of the United States concerning the question of the exportation of war material. The imperial embassy hopes to agree with the Government of the United States in assuming that with regard to the question of neutrality there is not only the formal side to be considered, but also the spirit in which neutrality is enforced."

"Conditions in the present war are different from those in any former wars. For this reason it is not justified to point at the fact that perhaps in former wars Germany furnished

belligerents with war material. Because in these former cases the question was not whether any war material was to be furnished to the belligerents, but merely which one of the competing countries would furnish it. In the present war, with the exception of the United States, all the countries capable of a noteworthy production of war material are either at war themselves or completing their armaments and have accordingly prohibited the exportation of war material. Therefore, the United States of America is the only country in a position to export war material. The fact ought to give a new meaning to the idea of neutrality, independent of the formal law."

Industry in Munitions.

"Instead of that and in contradiction with the real spirit of neutrality an enormous new industry of war materials of every kind is being built up in the United States, inasmuch as not only the existing plants are kept busy and enlarged, but also new ones are continually founded."

"The international agreements for the protection of the right of neutrals originate in the necessity for protecting the existing industries of the neutral countries. They were never intended to encourage the creation of entirely new industries in neutral States, as for instance, the new war industry in the United States, which supplies only one party of the belligerents."

"In reality, the American industry is supplying only Germany's enemies, a fact which is in no way modified by the purely theoretical willingness to furnish Germany as well if it were possible."

"If the American people desire to observe true neutrality, they will find means to stop the exclusive exportation of arms to one side, or at least to use this export trade as a means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs. This spirit of neutrality should appear the more justified to the United States as it has been maintained toward Mexico."

"According to a declaration of a Congressman made in the House Committee for Foreign Relations December 30, 1914, President Wilson is quoted as having said on February 14, 1914, when the embargo on arms for Mexico was lifted:

Wilson Quoted.

"We should stand for genuine neutrality considering the surrounding facts of the case. He then held in that case because Carranza had no ports while Huerta had them and was able to import these materials that it was our duty as a nation to treat them (Carranza and Huerta) upon an equality if we wished to observe the true spirit of neutrality as compared to a mere paper neutrality."

"This conception of 'the true spirit of neutrality,' if applied to the present case, would lead to an embargo of arms."

In reply to published reports to the effect that American officials were irritated at the announcement of the Embassy's intention to make the memorandum public, Count von Bernstorff said tonight:

"There is nothing unusual in the publication as well as all the American notes, that went to Berlin, including that regarding the Frye case, have been published. As to further criticisms that Germany had in former wars taken the same attitude as the United States in regard to the sale of ammunition to belligerents, I desire to call attention to what Andrew D. White, American Ambassador to Germany, at the time of the Spanish-American War, said in his autobiography in regard to a Spanish vessel which was reported by the American consul at Hamburg, to be suspected of being loaded with guns for use against the United States in Cuba. Mr. White said:

"I hastened to the Foreign Office, and urged that vigorous steps be taken, with the result that the vessel, which in the meantime had left Hamburg, was overhauled and searched at the mouth of the Elbe. The German government might easily have pleaded, in answer to my request, that the American Government had generally shown itself opposed to any such interference with the shipment of small arms to belligerents and had contended that it was not obliged to search vessels to find such contraband of war, but that this duty was incumbent upon the belligerent nation concerned."

LAST THOUGHTS OF BATTLE FOR PEOPLE

Kansas City Editor Kept Up Fight Even While On Death Bed.

Kansas City, Mo., April 23.—Funeral arrangements for William Rockhill Nelson, editor of the Star, who died this morning, were being completed by the family today. Mr. Nelson had been unconscious since Thursday last. Death was due to uraemic poisoning. Mr. Nelson's last conference with his associates took place in his bedroom the day before he became unconscious. It pertained to the necessity of keeping up the fight for honest elections.

"That is a fundamental for democratic government," he said. "I may not be here to see the fight won, but the Star will fight with all its resources until the present rotten system is broken down."

As Mr. Nelson became weaker it was necessary to resort to artificial means to prolong his life. He objected vigorously. Last Thursday, a few hours before he became unconscious, he protested to his physician against keeping him alive artificially. Thursday he sank into a coma from which he did not rally.

A day or so before he became unconscious Mr. Nelson, realizing the probability of a fatal termination of his illness, said to a friend: "The Lord has been far better to me than I deserve. I have had a long life and a happy life with great opportunities for usefulness. My only regret is that I have not accomplished more. But if this is the end I am ready."

Throughout his illness the problem of the poor was of intense concern to him. He made large gifts to charitable institutions and was absorbed in the work of a soup kitchen which his daughter, Mrs. Kirkwood, inaugurated and conducted.

While no formal statement was made, it was announced that "as far as is humanly possible the Star will be conducted in accordance with the aims and ideas of Mr. Nelson."

Bull Moose Party Dead.

Washington, April 10.—Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, the only progressive in the United States senate, will announce himself a Republican when he arrives at his home in Spokane soon. He will declare his purpose to run in the Republican primaries as "a Progressive Republican" for the United States senate next year.

Senator Poindexter agrees with most of his Progressive associates that the third party is no longer serving any useful purpose and in many places, as in Washington state, is dividing the Progressive element to the detriment of the general cause.

He will leave next Tuesday for Spokane. His defection to the Republicans blots out the Bull Moose party in the United States senate, and is another evidence of the general collapse of that movement.

Wrong Man Released.

Ottawa, Ont., April 12.—Through a clerical error the authorities of the penitentiary at Kingston, Ont., released from custody Thomas M. Riley, serving a term for manslaughter, on a pardon intended for Thomas Riley also serving time for manslaughter. It was announced here tonight. The mistake was discovered when a clergyman from London, Ont., received a letter from the freed Riley now living in Everton Mo., thanking him for his efforts to procure the pardon.

The clergyman had made no efforts to procure Riley's release and started an inquiry which revealed that the pardon was for Thomas Riley, serving a seven year term for killing his wife at Hamilton, Ont., and was granted on the ground of Riley's ill health. Instead it freed Thomas M. Riley, serving a fifteen year term for manslaughter for the killing of a bartender in London, Ont.

It was announced that the Government intends to rectify the mistake by releasing Thomas Riley, and at the same time make an effort to extradite Thomas M. Riley and compel him to serve out his time.

POLITICAL EFFORT TO RUIN BANK

Legal Proceedings Begun Against Secretary Of The Treasury.

Washington, April 12.—The Riggs National Bank, the largest financial institution in Washington, today began legal proceedings against Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency Williams to compel them to desist from alleged efforts to ruin its business.

Temporary and permanent injunctions were asked from the District of Columbia Supreme Court against these officials. The bill of complaint alleges that Messrs. McAdoo and Williams have persecuted the bank for more than a year past, culminating March 30 with a refusal to pay \$5,000 interest on government bonds on deposit with the United States to secure the bank's circulation.

The refusal is alleged to have resulted from a failure on the part of the bank to make special reports demanded by the Controller, the \$5,000 representing a penalty of \$100 a day imposed.

In its petition the bank declares that Mr. Williams exceeded his authority in demanding such reports and asks the United States Treasurer John Burke be enjoined from withholding the \$5,000 interest.

Bremen Deposit Bank in Voluntary Liquidation.

Frankfort, Ky., April 13.—The Bremen Deposit Bank of Bremen, Muhlberg county, went into voluntary liquidation to-day, upon the advice of John B. Chenault, State bank examiner, who examined it last Friday, with the approval of State Banking Commissioner Thomas J. Smith. The bank will wind up its own affairs and go out of business. All its obligations will be met. Lack of business to justify continuance of the concern was the reason for liquidation.

The bank was organized in 1907 with \$15,000 capital stock.

Physician Dies While Making Call.

Seabee, Ky., April 13.—Dr. C. L. Edwards, 51 years old, the best-known physician in Webster county, died last night two miles from town while making a professional call. He had taken a patient to a sanatorium in Evansville yesterday morning, returning in the afternoon, and had attended church services at night. After church he was called to the country and left home in apparently good health. When he arrived at the home of his patient he was ill and told them to get another doctor. He sat down on a chair and expired in a few minutes. He had twice been Mayor of the city, and was a prominent Mason and Knight of Pythias. He was a member of the Baptist church. He is survived by his wife and one daughter. Heart failure is given as the cause of his death.

Col. Roosevelt Denounces Woman's Peace Propaganda.

Chicago, April 10.—Publication of the fact that Col. Theodore Roosevelt had written a letter denouncing the woman's peace propaganda, caused a sharp discussion among leaders of the movement here today. The letter reposed in the custody of Mrs. William I. Thomas, secretary of the Women's Peace Party, and she refused to allow its publication.

"Mrs. Jane Addams says she sees no reason for secrecy about the letter," Mrs. Thomas was told.

"She may have thought that when she spoke, but now she agrees with me that here were sentences in the letter that it would be unwise to make public," retorted Mrs. Thomas. "Although Col. Roosevelt has said he would be delighted to have the letter published, I think it unwise to make it public."

The misadventure which aroused the discussion was sent to Mrs. George Rublee, of Washington. One report had it that the Colonel said that pacifists in general constituted a "menace to the future welfare of the United States."

"Of course everyone knows Col. Roosevelt's views on militarism and peace, and it is not wonderful that he may have expressed himself strongly in opposition to peace prop-

aganda," said Miss Addams, who is to head the Chicago delegation of twelve to the Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague. "Personally I had no objections to giving out the letter, but it appears that the letter sent here, which I supposed to have been a copy, was really the original."

Those in the party to start from here Sunday for The Hague besides Miss Addams and Mrs. Thomas are: Miss Sophronisba P. Breckinridge, Miss Grace Abbott, Mrs. William B. Lloyd, Miss Florence Holbrook, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Mrs. Julius Leob, Mrs. Robert Kohlhammer, Mrs. Herbert Willett, Miss Emily Napier and William H. Tuthill.

Stanley's Glad Ordeal All Over.

Indianapolis, April 13.—A. O. Stanley, retiring Congressman from Kentucky and attorney for Mayor Donn M. Roberts and most of the twenty seven Terre Haute politicians who fought the Government case, explained here how he felt after it was all over.

"I would not go through this again for a king's ransom," said Stanley. "It has been a terrible seige. I've just felt my way through darkness. I understood the case was to have been prepared before I arrived. I have sat day after day through this trial just feeling my way. The only defendant I knew before I arrived was Roberts. He came to Washington for me. I was just expected to help out and make the closing address. I had to assume charge of it all. The people know I have always been against election corruption. I am here only in the capacity of a lawyer."

The Liquor Issue.

One result of Mr. Bryan's commitment for prohibition must be to bar him from the stump this year and next in certain states. For in many States prohibition is, or soon will be, an issue, and voters are taking sides. Two States will illustrate the point.

In Kentucky this year a full State ticket is to be elected. As matters stand, one hundred and six of the one hundred and twenty counties of the Commonwealth are dry under a county unit law, and many Democrats want this year's campaign based on that law—on the proposition that it is working well, and is sufficient to meet all the requirements of reasonable temperance sentiment.

But there are Democrats insisting on State-wide prohibition, and declaring that this year's platform must contain a prohibition plank, and that the party's candidates must accept in good faith and solicit votes on it.

Suppose, as now seems likely, the county unit men win. Mr. Bryan could not participate in the campaign without incurring criticism, and maybe injuring the Democratic ticket. He is a prohibitionist, and Henry Watterson asserts that no Democrat can be a prohibitionist. And Mr. Watterson, despite some reverses, is still a power in Kentucky politics.

In Indiana next year a full State ticket and a United States Senator are to be elected Mr. Kern, to whom Mr. Bryan is much attached, will stand for a second term in the Senate, and of course Mr. Bryan will want to help. But the Hoosier Democrats are not going to declare for State-wide prohibition, and Mr. Bryan as a prohibitionist might find stumbling in such circumstances a little awkward. He would confront his prohibition deliverances wherever he went.

What will be the loss to the democracy from this source? Mr. Bryan remains, after eighteen years of activity, his party's most popular and effective orator. He is, not excluding even the President himself, the strongest individual force in the party. Very many more men swear by him than at him.

But there are great numbers of Democrats who will not accept prohibition even from him. They agree with Mr. Watterson that prohibition is repugnant to the record and profession of the democracy, and that the Democrat who accepts the doctrine ceases by the act to be a Democrat.

A very lively time is scheduled for both parties of the temperance issue, and before this time next year some Republican of eminence—as great as Mr. Watterson enjoys on his side of the fence—may declare that no Republican can be a prohibitionist. Which will make a genuine howdy-do.

DON ROBERTS GETS SIX YEARS

He Is Also Fined Two Thousand Dollars.

Circuit Judge and Sheriff Draw Five Years—Others Get Three Years.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12.—Mayor Don Roberts, convicted of fraud in the Terre Haute election case, was today sentenced to six years in Leavenworth prison and ordered to pay a fine of \$2,000; Circuit Court Judge Eli Redman, Sheriff Dennis Shea were given sentences of five years and fines of \$1,000 each; the president of the board of public works, Harry Montgomery, City Judge Smith, member of the board of public works, George Arenhardt, and Democratic Central Committee Secretary Edward Driscoll were sentenced to three years each and given a fine of \$500.

Louis Nunely, assistant city engineer, Elmer E. Talbott, former city comptroller Hilton Redman, son of Eli E. Redman, John E. Green, proprietor of a second hand store, and William S. Crockett, an employee at the city cemetery were sentenced to two years and fined \$100 each.

Maurice Walsh, county sealer of weights and measures, and treasurer of the campaign fund, John M. Kasselink, city inspector of weights and measures and member of 1911 Indiana legislature, Charles Hough-ton, assistant custodian of the city hall, Joseph O'Mara, street commissioner, Alexander Acel, inspector of street paving, Arthur Gillis, progressive clerk on the election board, Joseph Strauss, liquor salesman, George Sovern, gambler, were sentenced to one year and a day in the penitentiary and fined \$100. Chief of Police Holler, who had pleaded guilty, was given a year and a day sentence and fined \$100.

George Woodall, William P. O'Donnell, George Evans John Clark, Sylvester Jordan, George Rouse, Clarence Stark, Frank Kiser, Simon Stingley, all saloonkeepers, and Fred Morrison, an employee of the engineering department of Terre Haute were sentenced to six months in Marion county jail and fined \$10.

It was said to be the largest number sentenced at one time in the local Federal Court.

Before sentence was passed, Judge Anderson overruled motions for new trials, filed on behalf of 27 found guilty by jury last Tuesday and to arrest judgement. Exceptions were taken to the court's decision.

Notices of appeal were filed for 20 convicted men who were sentenced to the penitentiary. Judge Anderson said he would fix the appeal bond the same as was fixed in the dynamite conspiracy case two years ago. This was at a rate of \$10,000 for each year of prison term given, Roberts appeal bond being \$60,000.

As soon as sentence had been passed on all the courtroom was cleared and all spectators and defendants were taken in charge by United States Marshal Storen and his deputies. They were served with lunch in the Federal building and later were taken to jail.

There was no demonstration when the sentences were passed, neither among the prisoners nor their relatives who crowded the courtroom. Although the crowd filled corridors of the building very few were allowed to enter the court room.

Edward Holler, former chief of police, of Terre Haute, was the only one of the 59, who pleaded guilty to receive a prison sentence. Mr. Dailey announced that four men, whose sentences were reserved, would be witness for the government trial of Roy Shattuck, Republican candidate for congress in the Fifth district and four other Republicans on a similar indictment.

Judge Anderson set the trial for May 17.

Osteopathy.

Dr. G. B. Dockery, whose office is at Beaver Dam, will be in Hartford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week and will treat patients at their homes.